

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

COUNTRY	USSR (Moscow Oblast)	REPORT		50X1
SUBJECT	Area Description of Losino-Petrovskiy and Monino	DATE DISTR.	11 March 1954	
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DATE OF INFO.				
PLACE ACQUIRED				

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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[Redacted] 50X1

2. Throughout the report, Shchelkhovo should read Shchelkovo. On page 1, paragraph 1, Il'inskaya should read Il'inskoye.

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STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC					
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REPORT [ ] 50X1  
[ ] 50X1-HUM

COUNTRY : USSR (Moscow Oblast)  
SUBJECT : Area Description of Losino-Petrovskiy  
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DATE DISTR. 28 JAN 54  
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Introduction

1. The Monino Branch of Institute 885, Moscow-Novaya, was located in Losino-Petrovskiy.

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Area Description

[ ] a sketch of the area of Losino-Petrovskiy and Monino. See page 7 on which [ ] indicated the following points.

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Point 1 Railroad

This single track, overhead-electrified railroad ran to Moscow over Shchelkhovo. Monino was the terminus of this

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railroad lines. Trains ran every half hour during the rush periods and hourly at other times. The last train for Moscow left at 0030 hours. The trains usually had six passenger cars. Some of the cars were quite new and [ ] had been built in Riga after 1950.

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**Point 2 Monino military airfield**

[ ] no information about runways, hangars, or hard-stands. There were always a few four-engined propeller-driven bombers standing near the two-meter high wooden fence along the railroad. Their number was greatly augmented at the time of air parades in Moscow. At these times I also noticed formations of as many as 54 or 63 of these aircraft aloft at one time. They were in formations of nine, thus [ ] at various times single and formation flights of swept-back wing jet fighters, which [ ] MIG 15s. The formations consisted of three aircraft in V formation.

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**Point 3 Village of Monino**

The village consisted of wooden buildings only. [ ] the population at about 1000 to 2000 inhabitants, although [ ] a part of the village [ ] was hidden by coniferous trees. The inhabitants worked on the airfield or on a kolkhoz in the vicinity.

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**Point 4 Main entrance to airfield**

It was a wooden building.

**Point 5 Building**

It was newly built of brick, had two or three stories, and [ ] it was a school.

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**Point 6 Houses**

These primitive wooden buildings were inhabited by Soviets.

**Point 7 Former PW camp**

The last German PWs left this camp in spring 1951.

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Point 8 Section of Monino

[ ] if the village of Monino, Point 3, embraced this section, but it was never referred to by any other name.

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Point 9 Road

This cobblestone road was about 6m wide and in fair condition.

Point 10 Stream

It was two to three meters wide, one meter deep, and flowed through marshy territory.

Point 11 Bridge

This wooden bridge was twelve meters long, four to five meters wide. It was built on wooden piles. [ ]

[ ] it had a capacity of three tons.

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Point 12 Klyazma River

It was twenty to thirty meters wide and two meters deep.

Point 13 Textile factory

[ ] cotton and woolen articles were manufactured in various buildings in this area.

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Point 14 Church

It was a brick building with a twenty meter high steeple. Services were regularly held in this church.

Point 15 Brick factory

Point 16 Bridge

This wooden bridge was forty meters long and three to four meters wide. It was dismantled in winter.

Point 17 Coal and lumber dump

These materials belonged to the textile factory, Point 13. There were no special handling facilities.

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**Point 18 Military settlement**

The brick houses were two and three stories high. They were built by German PWs from the PW camp, Point 7. [redacted] the Soviet enlisted men living here were stationed at the Monino airfield, Point 2.

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**Point 19 Nyestniy Soviet of Losino-Petrovskiy**

The town soviet was housed in a wooden, one-story building.

**Point 20 Apartment houses**

These newly constructed brick buildings were three and four stories high. Textile factory employees lived here.

**Point 21 Milliz station**

It was a wooden building, one story high.

**Point 22 Church**

This stuccoed brick building was painted white. It was 30 x 15 x 15 meters, had a gable roof covered with slate, and had a tower 50 meters high.

**Point 23 School**

A brick, two-story building, 25 x 15 x 10 meters, with a low pitch gable roof covered with sheet metal. Boys and girls, 12 to 18 years old, attended this school.

**Point 24 Poliklinik**

It was a stuccoed, wooden building, one story high. It contained an x-ray machine.

**Point 25 Monino Branch, NII 885**

This former sanatorium building housed the German specialists who had been brought here from Moscow-Novaya in December 1950. [redacted]

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**Point 26 Bridge**

This wooden bridge was twenty-five meters long and four meters wide. It was built on wooden piles. [redacted] its capacity was three tons. Each

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spring the railings were taken off and ice in the river was dynamited, whereupon ice and water would go over the bridge as well as under it. Some damage was usually sustained by the bridge.

**Point 27 Road**

This cobblestone road led to Sanatorium No. 5. It was four meters wide and in good condition.

**Point 28 Vorya River**

This was a tributary of the Klyazma River. It was twenty-five meters wide and one and one half meters deep.

**Point 29 Sanatorium No. 5**

It consisted of six or seven brick buildings. [ ] the sanatorium was for high ranking civilians and not for the proletariat.

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**Point 30 Water tower**

The water tank, capacity unknown, was built on either a steel or wooden frame which was twenty meters high. [ ] the tank was filled by a pump located in the sanatorium area.

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**Point 31 Artificial pond**

The dimensions were 150 x 50 meters. It was about two meters deep. [ ] it had been used for fish cultivation at one time.

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**Point 32 Pedestrian bridge**

It was built of wood and was one meter wide. It was dismantled in winter.

**Point 33 Village**

[ ] the population of this village at 500 inhabitants.

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**Point 34 Klyazma River**

Its width varied from twenty to forty meters in this area. At some points it was less than one meter deep.

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**Point 35 Road**

This cobblestone road was five meters wide, in fair condition and led to Shchelkhovo.

**Point 36 Village**

estimate the population at 1,000 inhabitants.

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**Point 37 Kolkhoz**

this kolkhoz was administered by Sanatorium No. 5.

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**Point 38 Weir**

This wooden weir was in poor condition.

**Point 39 Textile factory administration building**

It was a brick building, 25 x 15 x 10 meters, and was three stories high.

**Point 40 Railroad spur**

This single track line served the textile factory.

**Point 41 Monino railroad station**

It was a wooden building, 30 x 10 meters, one-storied, and had a low pitch sheet metal roof.

**Point 42 Railroad spur**

This single track railroad line served the airfield. Most of the freight cars  on this spur were open coal cars.  tank cars marked opasno, (dangerous).

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**General Information**

3. The population of Losino-Petrovskiy may be anywhere between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, as it is very difficult to estimate the number of people living in each house.  most of the labor force worked in the textile factory, Point 13. There was no other noteworthy economic activity in the vicinity.

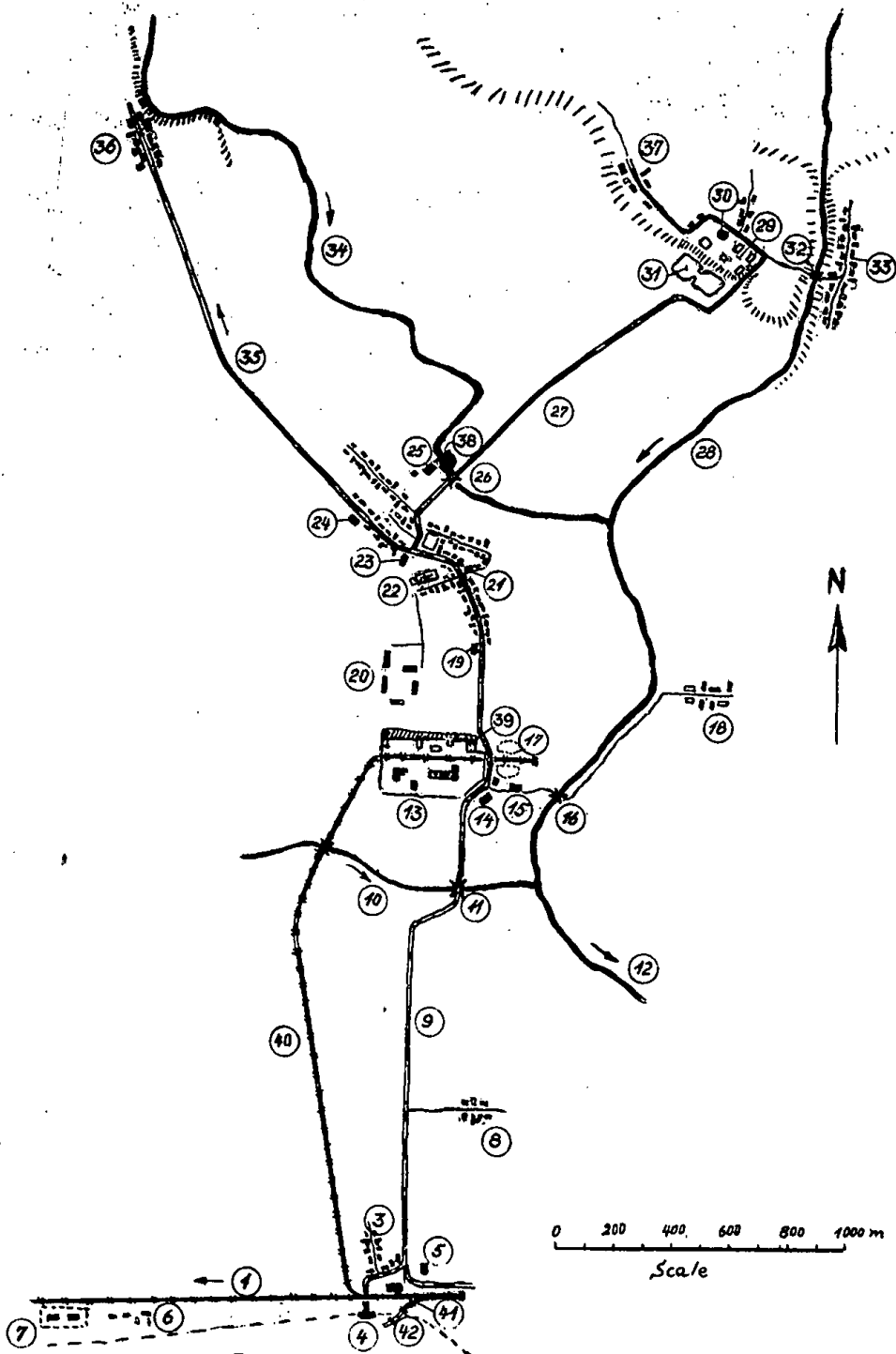
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SKETCH OF LOSINO-PETROVSKIY & MONINO  
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